THE TRI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."-Daniel Webster.

Vol. I.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

J. W. HOLDEN. W. W. HOLDEN & SON, EDITORS OF THE STANDARD, And authorized publishers of the Laws of the United

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SOUTHERN RECONSTRUCTION.

Memorial of the Southern Republican Association.

THE PRESENT STATE GOVERN-MENTS ILLEGAL.

REBELS SHOULD BE EXCLUDED FROM OFFICE.

dent's Policy,

publican Association, held at their freedom. But the rebellion had friends rooms in Washington on the 18th of and supporters in the free States, and Dec., 1866, the following resolutions and it had enemies-not a few-in the slave memorial were adopted as the sense of Union cause were more numerous in this association:

tatives of the United States in Con-

able bodies, your memoralists, on behalf sion movement, and who were soon of the members of the organization made to feel and comprehend that the known as the "Southern Republican war to perpetuate negro slavery also Association," respectfully present the meant a war to destroy the liberties accompanying resolutions, and ask that of the white men, by conscription, imthey may be given careful considera- pressment, military rule, the supprestion, and action adopted in accordance sion of every manly sentiment, and the with them. Your memorialists will can undisguised purpose to establish an undidly confess that they do not claim to mitigated despotism. This opposition represent the sentiments of a majority to the most revolting rebellion led of those who have hitherto been enti- many a patriot, as the muster-rolls tled to vote at the elections in what show, to take arms as Union soldiers. are known as the "non-reconstructed | They staked all upon the fortunes of States," but they do claim to speak in | war. If the national arms succeeded, the name and behalf of those who stood | these patriotic soldiers fully expected by the national cause through the dark- relief for themselves, their friends and est days of the rebellion, of those who sympathizers, whom they generally still regard the preservation of the Un- knew, no matter by what adverse cirion as of paramount importance. Our cumstances they were surrounded. If views can best be expressed by a brief they failed, we all well understood that For thirty years prior to 1860 there all national sympathizers. If the Un-

was in the Southern States a constant- ion army succeeded, we naturally exly increasing and growing party, known | pected that the nation's enemies would indifferently as Nullifiers, States-rights | suffer at least the odium of treason, and men, Disunionists, and Secessionists .- | be deprived of the political power which They held the doctrine that the United enabled them to maintain such fearful States was not a nation, a government, and oppressive organizations. nor a Union, but a compact, an agency, We declare here that it required no or mere association of independent sov- less moral courage to be suspected of ereign States; that there was no na- Unionism in the States we represent tional citizens or people, but that para-mount allegiance was due to the States; than to fight in the most exposed col-umns of the Union army. Yet there that as through the agency of conven- was all the time a courageous few, who tions the Union had been formed, so were known and loved by the nation's through the same form it might be dis- friends, and persecuted and despised by solved. These pernicious doctrines, the nation's enemies, as friends of the tending to anarchy and the distraction Union and well-wishers and workers of social order, assumed threatening for the national cause; and all through forms in the nullification movements of the fearful struggle there were four mil-1831 and 1832, upon the slavery issues lions of human beings, descendants of of 1850, the territorial and African the African race, slaves, whom the eneslave-trade issues of a later period, and mies of the Union had charged for forty

conspiracy of 1860. tolerated while reason is left free to com- presence served as excuses for lynching, bat it;" but when the question of the banishment, and hanging. These peoperpetuation of human slavery became ple were taught that the war was reson was not left free to combat the that the Commander-in-Chief of the namost revolting dogmas, even though | tion was trying to incite them to insurthey threatened the life of the nation, rection; that they were to be made masif the political creed was propagated in ters and the whites to become serfs, the name of slavery. Liberty of speech | pariahs, and slaves; yet, with a sublime and of the press were no longer toler- faith and moral grandeur, these slaves ated; the mails were closed against in- remained quietly at home, the protecttutional guarantee in favor of liberty rebel husbands and sons were fighting was disregarded. Those whose teach- for their perpetual enslavement. No ings all tended to disunion, and who insurrection did they ever attempt; no who scarcely concealed their purpose, acts of outrage were laid to their charge; adroitly managed to get the entire control of the State governments, to send | They hailed the Union soldiers as their few but extreme men to Congress, and friends; they instinctively knew the through Cabinet officers selected from Union men and women among them; the same school to fill almost every to the number of two hundred thousand Federal office in the South with men they rallied around the Union standards who at heart had no regard for their as soon as they allowed to muster unconstitutional oaths, and who did not der them. No savage violations of the recognize the Constitution which they laws of war; no open orders to take no were sworn to support as the supreme prisoners; no inhuman massacres ever law of the land. The possession of al- provoked these Christian men to the re-

most every office, State and Federal, by men who held that the States had the clear right to secede, and that the majority of each State might constitutionally determine for itself the occasion, produced the natural result. While such indoctrinators could, as party levers, control the Federal and State power and patronage, and arrogantly usurp every form of opposition, they would allow the revolutionary doctrine of secession was forever ready to be in-

The occasion of dissolution was anxiously sought and it was found in the result of the Presidential election of 1860. The pressure of so great a num-of Senators and Representatives with a preponderance of Cabinet officers, who controlled a weak Administration, and the possession of the great body of legislative, executive, and judicial officers in the States, rendered the inauguration of a war to resist the national authority an easy task, and a work which the people could not themselves resist. Had the people organized resistance, the magistrates, who seized upon the forts, arsenals and arms of the Union and controlled the militia, could have Court advertisements will be charged 25 per treated them as insurrectionists, and the President stood ready to recognize SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent. higher the State authorities, even when preparing for war against the Union, as the

only men to be heard. It ought naturally to be inferred that events so fresh in memory, which led to consequences so deplorable, would not be again so soon tolerated. And yet we declare to-day that the nation is standing upon the same preci-pice, threatened with the same dangers from the same men, holding the same principles and offices, and defiantly indulging in the same evil practices, relying again for support upon the Federal Administration. The secession movement of 1860, the ordinances which claimed to sever the Union, the formation of the compact called the trates to oppose, and because the Federal Administration and controlling power of Congress recognized the State governments, even when inaugurating open opposition to the national author-Disastrous Consequences of the Presi- ity, and commencing an incipient or, as the only lawful representatives of the States. The war came. Its di-At the session of the Southern Re- daries which separated slavery from the States bordering upon freedom .-To the Senate and House of Represen- made to appear almost unanimous in the States farthest removed from freedom. But we assert that there were always in every State a large eleme-Humbly complaining to your honor- ment who were opposed to the seces-

finally culminated in the treasonable years with being always in preparation for insurrection, rapine, and murder, We fully appreciate the value of the and the ever ready instruments of abomaxim that "error of opinion may be lition incendiaries, whose suspected the all-engrossing error of the day, real lentlessly waged for their freedom; terdicted documents, and every consti- ors of the women and children whose

death, outlawry, and infamy awaited

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1867.

gia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and | bigotry, treason, and rebellion. He enforced the proclamations declar-ing slavery at an end, until the amend-the name and in behalf of the millions no vestige of it within the jurisdiction | iting the best parts of the continent, no of the United States. An universal one of whom can claim that he enjoys pardon to treason, with a few exceptions—singled out for the more marked ernment or the security which the Confavor of special warrants-was pro- stitution of the United States guaranclaimed. The elective franchise was tees to the citizens, States in the secession movement, and honorable bodies for immediate action during the entire war; who filled every in accordance with the principles ander the new government of their creational security alike demand the rem-Confederate States, and inauguration of tion, and who led the cohorts of treason edy. Suffrage Claimed for all Loyal a war against the national Government, and rebellion, now fill almost every were all accomplished because in those State office, from Governor to consta- Whereas, in the war carried on sections there were few State magis- ble; and they have selected as Senators against the United States by the States and Representatives of the Federal Con- of Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Louisgress a number of their chiefs and lead- | iana, Mississippi, North-Carolina, South ers few of whom can take the oath Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Florida, which under a law made for self-preser- the said States were subjugated, comvation every member of your honorable pelled to lay down their arms and subbody is obliged to take. The proscrip- mit to the power of the nation : tion of Union men is as marked and as resoved that the government of those lution which gave a new status to one- the rebellion andceased to exist. eighth of the population of the United | Resolved, That at the moment of the States, and the law for the protection of surrender of said States, no form of these people, are recklessly disregarded or shamelessly evaded. Freedmen and them by Congress, their population pas-Union men are murdered with impunity; judicial districts abolished to get dent only in his character of Commanrid of loyal magistrates chosen by the der-in-Chief of the army and navy of people; the greatest atrocities openly the United States. protected wherever they were committed, in the name and the pretence of of the inhabitants of said States the Confederate authority; conventions of Commander-in-Chief had no other right peaceable citizens who had imperilled or lawful power than to hold them in their lives to establish a loyal govern- control and maintain order until the ment during the nation's darkest hour, brutally masacred by returned rebel Resolved, That in calling together soldiers, directed and led by notorious bodies of men in siad States for the and defiantly rejected; the constitution- Chief has transcended his power as an al and legal existence of the Congress executive magistrate, and that the govchosen by the great mases who, at so ernments thus instituted are not valid vast a cost of blood and treasure, saved in law. the nation from destruction, treasonably denied; resistance to its laws openly threatened; the people daily taught by a lying rebel press, that the most loyal, and devoted patriots deprived of business and driven from their homes; the treasonable cause sanctified by mon-

> tavor of old rebel heroes-These and a thousand others monstrosities are so notorious that no one denies them. Few of these rebel leaders now profess any devotion to the Union. On the contrary, they openly denounce every movement for its preservation.— What is the remedy for so great an injustice to the faithful friends of the nation, and so palpable a danger to the body-politic? As the facts cannot be denied, and the great Lawgiver of the Universe cannot permit so crying an have willed that no single fruit of the

hard-earned victory shall be lost. We respectfully submit the propositions of the loval Union sufferers, whose devotion has been proven, and whose claims cannot be disregarded without peril to the nation-not from us, but from your undisguised enemies and ours -as a basis for decisive action. The remedy is plain and simple. The nation's valor with the blessings of Heaven has conquered those who voluntarily, willingly, and persistently made themselves public enemies, and involved diate call in each State of a convention their States in all the consequences of to frame a State constitution, or to inconquered insurgents. If traitors, they stitute in each State a preliminary esforfeited their rights to life, liberty, and property. If, as they claim, they were government. a nation of public enemies, the territories and distracts which have been conquered are subject to the law making power, which alone can decide, accept, and legalize war and peace. In every light therefore, the power exists, and the necessities of the case demand, im mediate and prompt action. A long embracing an entire Square, will be sold at aucline of precedents, both of the United tion on the first day of January 1867. \$3,000 cash, States and of these same rebels as Confederate States, have established that whatever authority in a State is recognized by the politicial or law-making power of the lawful government of the State, and there is no appeal from this

decision but by the bayonet. We pray you, then, to set aside these hostile organizations, illegally and un-

aliation so natural to the human heart | constitutionally created, and incapable of nder prevocation. To the God of jus-ice and of battles and the advancing nation; and under the nation's power, pirit of the age they confidently trust- as conservator of the peace, authorize d for the hour of deliverance. The the loyal and true men, regardless of ad came. The destructive spirit of race or color, to organize governments, reason and rebellion madly fought and excluding so many of the unrepentant olindly destroyed and plundered their rebels as shall be found necessary for leluded followers after there was an the permanent security and preservation nd of all hope of success. They disre- of the Union. In this way, and no othgarded all warnings to capitulate, and er, we verily believe those guarantees persecuted, distressed, and imprisoned may be obtained which clearly define all who advised a compromise. Their and certainly protect the American citarms were stricken from their hands, izen, equalize representation, give sufand they surrendered as prisoners of frage to loyal voters only, disqualify war. franchise and office, We would gladly pass over the poli- make secure the national debt incurred y which has been so disastrous in its in the cause of liberty, forever silence onsequences. Under the authority of the holders of the rebel promises, eleiw, and by the acts of the loyal people vate manhood, reward levotion to the vho alone had the right to be heard— Union, and secure the blessings of liboyal organizations had been established erty to our posterity and to yours. We n Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, and plead for these things, not for ourselves Lousiania. The civil government crea- and fellow-sufferers only, but for our ted by the bold Union men of those still bleeding country, from which cap-States were the only authorities recog tal, enterprise, free labor, free speech, nized by the government of the United the blessings of education, the rapid States. As the lamented Lincoln left strides of internal improvements, and them, so President Johnson, for a time | enlarged progressive views, are virtumaintained them. The Carolinas, Geor- ally expelled by ignorance, stupidity,

Texas he gave provisional governments. We ask for early, speedy, sharp, short, ment to the Federal Constitution left of devoted friends of the Unnion inhab-

conferred only upon that class, the Therefore, your memoralists submit large majority of whom had engaged herewith the resolutions of our associaactively in the rebellion. This course tion, and respectfully admonishing has produced its logical results. The Congress of the dangers and increased same manner of men who controlled the complications of delay, they pray your State office, and every magistracy un- nounced. Justice, mercy, and the na-

RESOLUTIONS.

cruel as at any period during the war. States, fraimed in a spirit hostile to the The test oath law, the civil rights bill, uation and repugnant to its Constituwhich was rendered nesessary by a revo- tion, were overthrow by the result of

government having been provided for sed under the authority of the Presi-

will of Congress could be made known.

traitors; a constitutional amendment purpose of framing constitutions of necessary for the nation's life openly civil government, the Commander-in-

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to set aside the governments brought into being by the unlawful exercise of power by the Commander-inlenient government the world ever saw Chief, and to institute new governments, has not kept faith with traitors; true | founded on republican principles, and calculated to protect in life, liberty, property, and all the natural rights of the inhabitants of said States, and to reuments, pageantry, pensions, legislative strain and punish such as are evil disresolves, poetry, literature, and burdens posed and enamies of the Government. upon an impoverished constituency in

Resolved, That among the principles

on which the new State governments should be based, we respectfully urge upon the Congress to adopt the following, to wit: Admission to the right of suffrage and eligibility to office of all loyal citizens of the United States, of whatever race or color they may be .-Exclusion, until relieved by Congress, from the right of suffrage, and from all offices of honor, trust, or profit, whether under the Government of the United States or any territorial, State, municipal, or other authority whatever, of all applied. Moreover, the loyal mases federate government or any State or federate government, or any State, or power, or authority proclaimed heretofore by Congress or the Executive in insurrection against the United States, whether said office was military or civil, or of whatever nature it may have been; and also of all persons who voted for the ordinance of secession, or who adhered to the rebellion and gave it aid and comfort.

Resolved, That this association do recommend to Congress either to provide measures and means for the immetablishment analogous to a territorial

THOS. J. DURANT, President. DANIEL H. BINGHAM, Secretary.

OLD GUION HOTEL FOR SALE.

By order of the Directors, the property known as the Guion Hotel situated in the centre of the the remainder on time. Dec. 8th 1866.

COTTON FARMS.

SEVERAL VERY PRODUCTIVE COTTON and Stock farms for Rent or Lease, situated in Wayne and Johnston Counties, and convenient to Rail Road. Apply to T. H. ATKINSON, or W. F. ATKINSON, Boon Hill, N. C.

AWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the first day of December, A. D. 1862, and inded on Wednesday, the 17th day of July, A. D. 1863.

OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC ACTS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President. HANNIBAL HAM LIN, Vice President, and President of the Senate. Solomon Foote was elected President of the Senate, pro tempore, on the eightenth, day of July, and continued so to act until the close of the session. GALUSHA A. GROW, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. LXXIV.

CONCLUDED. Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That no anctioneer shall be authorized, by virtue of his li-cense as such auctioneer, to sell any goods or other property in any other district than that in which the license shall have been granted, but lawyers, physicians, surgeons, or dentists, having taken out a license as such, shall not be required to take out any additional license in consequence of practicing their profession within or beyond the limits of the district where licensed.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That, upon the removal of any person or persons from the house or premises at which he, she, or they were authorized by license to exercise or carry on any trade or business mentioned in such license, and authorized to grant licenses to authorize and empower, by indorsement on such license or otherwise, as the commissioner of internal revenue shall direct, the person or persons so femoving, as aforesaid, to any other place, to carry on the trade or business specified in such license at the place to which such person or persons may have removed, for or during the residue of the term for which such license was originally granted, without taking out any fresh license or payment of any additional duty or any fee thereupon for the residue of such term, and until the expiration thereof: Provided, always, That a fresh entry of the premises at which such trade or business shall continue to be so exercised or carried on, as aforesaid, shall thereupon be made by and in the name or names of the person or persons to whom such authority, as aforesaid, shall be granted. Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall offer for sale, after the thirtieth of Sep tember, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, any of the articles named in Schedule C. of the act to which this act is an amendment, whether

the articles so offered are imported, or are of for-eign or domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and subject to all the duties, liabilities, and penalties in said act imposed in regard to the sale of such articles without the use of the proper stamp or stamps, as in said a et is required.

medic ines, prep ry, and cosmetics, intended for exportation, as provided for in section one hundred and nine of the ac'. to which this act is an amendment, in order to be I assufactured and sold or removed, without having a being charged with duty, and without stamp affixed thereto, may, under such rules and regula tions as the Secretary of the Treasury may preser the, be made and manufactured in warehouse s known and designated in treasury regulations as bonded warehouses, class two: Provided, manufacturer shall first give satisfactory bond 3 to the collector of internal revenue for the faithf al observance of the rules and regulations hereit i provided for, in amount not less than half required by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treas ary from persons allowed bonded warehouse s, class two. Such goods, when manufac-tured in such warehouses, may be removed for expor tation, under the direction of the revenue office - having charge thereof, without being charg ed with puty, and without having a stamp affixe d thereto. Any manufacturer of the articles afore said, or of any of them, having such bonded ware house as aforesaid, shall be at liberty, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Trea sary may prescribe, to convey therein any mate rials to be used in such manufacture which are a flowed by the provisions of the said act to be expc rted free from tax or duty, as well as the necessi ary materials, implements, packages, vessels, bran ds, and labels for the preparation, putting up, and export of the said manufactured articles, and y article so used shall be exempt from stamp and excise duty. Articles and materials so to be user I may be transferred from any bonded warese in which the same may be, under such regulat ions as the Secretary of the Treasury may pres cribe, into any bonded warehouse, class two, in which such manufacture may be conducted, may be used in such manufacture, and, when ised, shall be exempt from stamp and excise y; and the receipt of the officer of the revenue charge shall be received as a voucher for the anfacture of such articles. Any materials imted into the United States may, under such es as the Secretary of the Treasury may presel ibe, and under the direction of the proper office r of the customs, be removed in original packas es from on ship-board, or from the bonded

arehouses in which the same may be, into the onded warehouse, class two, in which such manfacture may be carried on, for the purpose of being used in such manufacture, without payment of duties thereon, and may there be used in such manufacture. No article so removed, nor any article manufactured in said bonded warehouse, class two, shall be taken therefrom except for exportation, under the direction of the proper officer of the customs having charge thereof, whose certificate, describing the articles by their marks, or otherwise, the quantity, the date of importation, and name of vessel, with such additional rticulars as may from time to time be required shall be received by the collector of customs in cancellation of the bonds, or return of the amount of foreign import duties. All labor performed and services rendered under these regulations shall be under the supervision of an officer of the customs, and at the expense of the manufacturer.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That spokes, hubs, felloes, grindstones, coke, silver bullion, rolled or prepared for platers' use exclusively; materials for the manufacture of hoop-skirts exclusively, and unfitted for other use, (such as steel wire, rolled, tempered, or covered, cut tapes, and small wares for joining hoops together;) spindles, and castings of all descriptions. where made exclusively for instruments, articles or machinery upon which duties are assessed and paid, shall be exempt from duty; and all goods, wares, and merchandise, and articles made or manufactured trom materials which have been subject to and upon w ich internal duties have en paid, or upon which no duties are imposed by law, where the increased value of such goods, wares, and merchandise, and articles so made and manufactured, shall not exceed the amount of five per centum ad valorem, shall be, and hereby are, exempt from duty. Sec. 80. And be it further enacted, That on all

cloths of silk, cotton, or other material, dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured, or prepared into other fabrics, which were removed from the place oi manufacture prior to the first of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or which have been or shall be imported, the duty or tax of three per centum shall be assessed only upon the increased value thereof: Provided, further, That whenever the duty has been assessed, or assessed and collected at the full value thereof upon cloths of silk, cotton, or other material manufactured and removed from the place of manufacture prior to the first of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or which were imported prior to the pessage of this act, and which have been dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured, or otherwise bleached, manufactured, or otherwise prepared.
Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That the

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act to which this act is an amendment, in relation to returns by manufacturers, and the payment and collection of duties upon nanufactured articles, enumerated in section seventy-five of said act, shall be, and hereby are, made applicable to the producers of articles which are also mentioned in said section, and on which taxes are levied.

Sec. 34. And be it further enacted, That there shall be designated by the collector in every district where the same may be necessary one or more inspectors of manufactured tobacco, who shall take an oath faith'ully to perform their duties in such form as the commissioner of internal states which have not by their laws been divided revenue shall prescribe, and who shall be entitled into two or more congressional districts, the President of the United States shall divide the to receive such fees as may be fixed and prescribed by said commissioner. And all manufactured tobacco shall, before the same is used or removed same into so many enrolment districts as he may for consumption or sale, be inspected and weighed by an inspector, designated as aforesaid, who shall mark upon the box or other package containing such tobacco, in a manner to be prescribed by said commissioner, the quality and weight of the contents of such package, with the date of inspection, and the name of the inspector. The fees of such inspector shall in all cases be paid by the owner of the tobacco so inspected and weighted. The penalties for the fraudulent marking of any package of tobacco. any package of tobacco, and for any fraudulent attempt to evade the duties on tobacco, so inspected, by changing in any manner the package or the marks thereon, shall be the same as all provided in relation to distilled spirits by exist ing laws. That manufactured tobacco may be removed from the place of manufacture for the purpose of being exported, of er the quantity and quality to be so removed shall have been ascertained by inspection, according to the provisions of this act, upon and with the written permission

of the collector or deputy collector of the district, without payment of the duties thereon previous to such removal, the owner thereof having given bond to the United States, with sufficient sure ties, in the manner and form and under regula tions to be prescribed by the commissioner of in ternal revenue, and in at least double the amount of said duties to export the said manufactured to bacco or pay the duties thereon within such time as may be stated in the bond; and all the provisions relative to the exportation of distilled spirits in bond, contained in the act to which this is an amendment, as far as the same may be applicable, shall be applied to the exportation of tobacco in bond: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be considered to apply to souff, fine-cut tobacco, or cigars.

Sec. 35. And be it further enacted, That the evidence of exportation to entitle to benefit of

drawback under the act to provide internal reveone to which this act is an amendment and the rules and regulations pertaining thereto, shall be the same as those which are now or may be required to entitle the exporter to benefit of drawback under the acts relating to drawbacks of du-tics on imports, with such other rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may pre scribe; that the bureau in charge of exports for the benefit of drawback under the acts as aforesaid at the port of New York, (and at such other ports as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate,) shall have charge of the same under the act to which this act is an amenement; that the head Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That all of such bureau shall be invested with the authorty and receive the emoluments of a deputy of the ollector of customs; and that the said bureau customs, embrace the supervision of all exports entitled to remission of duties, or to drawback of duties paid, under the acts above mentioned; the scertaining and certifying such duties; the taking and cancellation of required bonds; the charge of all export entry prpers for benefit of drawback and officers' returns thereon, and of certificates in proof of the landing of such exoorts abroad : Provided, That nothing herein conained shall be construed to change or modify the

existing mode of paying the drawbacks and debentures allowed by the laws before referred to. Sec. 36. And be it further enacted, That the assistant treasurer of the United States at San rancisco is required, under such instructions as the commissioner of internal revenue shall prescribe, to sudit, allow, and pay the accounts for services of the collectors and assessors of California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, subject to the revision of the said commissioner.

Sec. 37 And be it further enacted, That this act, except where otherwise indicated, shall take etfect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed: Provided, That the existing laws shall extend to and be in force, as modified, for the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission of all flues, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing to that effect, in the existing laws contained, had been

inserted in, and re-enacted by, this act.
Sec. 88. And be it further enacted, That from and after the date when this act takes effect, there shall be an allowance or drawback on cordials and other liquors manufactured wholly or in part of domestic spirits on which a duty shall have been paid, equal in amount to the duty paid on such spirits when exported, with such deduction as the Secretary of the Treasury may think reasonable, not exceeding five per centum of the amount of duty so paid; the amount to be ascertained in the manner and under the regulations prescribed in section on[e] hundred and sixteen of the act to which this is additional, and the same to be subject to all the provisions of said section applicable thereto: Provided, That no such allowance shall be made unless the value of the spirits used in such manufacture shall exceed one-half of the whole value of the article manufactured as afore-

Approved, March 3, 1863,

CHAP. LXXV. An Act for enrolling and calling out the national

Forces, and for other Purposes. Whereas there now exist in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and to preserve the public tranquility; and whereas, for these high purposes, a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute; and whereas no service can be more worthy and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and Union, and the consequent preservation of free government: Therefore-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep esentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all able-bodied male itizens of the United States, and persons foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of twenty and forty five years, except as hereinafter excepted, are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out by the President for that pur-

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following persons be, and they are hereby, excepted and exempt from the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same, to wit: Such as are rejected as physically or men-tally unfit for the service; also, First the Vice-President of the United States, the judges of the various courts of the United States, the heads of the various executive departments of the government, and the governors of the several States.— Second, the only sen liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support.—
Third, the only son of aged or infirm parent or
parents dependent upon his labor for support.—
Fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged prepared into other fabries, since the said first of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the commissioner of internal revenue, subject to the regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to remit, refund, and pay back such proportion of said duties as were assessed upon the value of such cloths before the same were so dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured, or otherwise prepared. sons in the same family and household, and two
of them are in the military service of the United
States as non-commissioned officers, musicians,
or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt. And Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That the commissioner of internal revenue, subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be, and hereby is, authorized to remit, refund, and pay back all duties erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, and all judgments or sums of money recovered in any court against any collector or deputy collector for any duties or licenses paid under, protest.

States as non-commissioned officers, musicians, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt. And no persons but such as are herein excepted shall be exempt: Provided, however, That no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the

ses paid under protest.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That manustional forces of the United States not now in the military service, enrolled under this act, shall oil shall be subject to the provisions of the act to be divided into two classes: the first of which oil shall be subject to the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, relating to distillers of spirituous liquors, and designed for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity produced, so far as the same may, in the judgment of the commissioner of internal revenue, and under regulations to be prescribed by him, be deemed necessary. No. 121

duty, and they shall not, in any district, be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been called. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, for greater convenience in enrolling, calling out, and organizing the national forces, and for the arrest of deserters and spies of the enemy, the United States shall be divided into districts, of which the District of Columbia shall constitute one, each territory of the United States shall constitute one or more, as the President shall direct, and each congressional district of the respective states, as fixed by a law of the state next preceding the enrolment, shall constitute one: Provided, That in

deem fit and convenient, Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That for each of said districts there shall be appointed by the President a provost-marshal, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a captain of cavalry, or an officer of said rank shall be detailed by the President, who shall be under the direction and subject to the orders of a provost-marshal-general, appointed or detailed by the President of the United States, whose office shall be at the seat of government, forming a separate bureau of the War Department, and whose rank, pay, and emoluments shall be those of a colonel of cav-

alry.
Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the provest-marshal-general, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to make rules and regulations for the government of his subordinates; to furnish them with the names and residences of all deserters from the army, or any of the land forces in the service of the United States, including the militia, when reported to him by the commanding officers; to communicate to them all orders of the President in reference to calling out the national forces; to furnish proper blanks and instructions for enrolling and draft-ing; to file and preserve copies of all enrolment lists; to require stated reports of all proceedings on the part of his subordinates; to audit all accounts connected with the service under his direction; and to perform such other duties as the President may prescribe in carrying out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the provost-marshals to arrest all deserters, whether regulars, volunteers, militiamen, or persons called into the service under this or any other act of Congress, wherever they may tary commander or military post; to detect, seize, and contine spics of the enemy, who shall without unreasonable delay be delivered to the custody of the general commanding the department in which they may be arrested, to be tried as soon as the exigencies of the service permit; to obey all law-ful orders and regulations of the provost-marshalgeneral, and such as may be prescribed by law, concerning the enroluent and calling into service

of the national torces. Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in each of said districts there shall be a board of enrolment, to be composed of the provost-marshal, as president, and two other persons, to be appointed by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be a licensed and practising physician

and surgeon.
Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall into sub-districts of convenient size, if they shall deem it necessary, not exceeding two, without the direction of the Secretary of War, and to appoint, on or before the tenth day of March next, and in each alternate year thereafter, an enrolling officer for each sub-district, and to furnish him with proper blanks and instructions; and he shall immediately proceed to enrol all persons subject to military duty, noting their respective places of residence, ages on the first day of July following, and their occupation, and shall, on or before the first day of April, report the same to the board of enrolment, to be consolidated into one list, a copy of which shall be transmitted to be provost marshal-general on or before the first day of May succeeding the enrolment: Provided, nevertheless. That if from any cause the duties prescribed by this section cannot be performed within the time specified, then the same shall be performed as soon thereafter as practicable.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the enrolment of each class shall be made separately, and shall only embrace those whose ages shall be on the first day of July thereafter between twenty

Sec. 11 And be it further enacted, That all persons thus enrolled shall be subject, for two years after the first day of July succeeding the enrolment, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service during the present rebellion, not, however, exceeding the term of three years, and when called into service shall be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as volunteers for three years, or during the war, including advance pay and bounty as now provided by law.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That whenever it may be necessary to call out the national forces for military service, the President is hereby authorized to assign to each district the number of men to be furnished by said district; and thereupon the enrolling board shall, under the direction of the President, make a draft of the required number, and fifty per cent. in addition, and shall make an exact and complete roll of the names of the persons so drawn, and of the order in which they were drawn, so that the first drawn may stand first upon the said roll, and the second may stand second, and so on; and the persons so drawn shall be notified of the same within ten dars thereafter, by a written or printed notice, to be served personally or by leaving a copy at the last place of residence, requiring them to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty. In assign-ing to the districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the President shall take into consideration the number of volunteers and mill tia furnished by and from the several states in which said districts are situated, and the period of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion, and shall so make said assign-ment as to equalize the numbers among the districts of the several states, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid and the time of their service.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid. may, on or before the day fixed for his appear ance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft; or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum, not exceeding three hundred dol-lars, as the Secretary may determine, for the pro-curation of such substitute; which sum shall be fixed at a uniform rate by a general order made at the time of ordering a draft for any state or territary; and thereupon such person so furnishing the substitute, or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft. And any person falling to report after due service of notice, as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute, or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the provost-marshal and sent to the nearest military post for trial by court martial, unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the board of enrolment shall

relieve him from the draft. Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That all Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, that all drafted persons shall, on arriving at the rendezvous, be carefully inspected by the surgeon of the board, who shall truly report to the board the physical condition of each one; and all persons drafted and claiming exemption from military daty on account of disability, or any other cause, shall present their claims to be exempted to the board, whose decision shall be final. board, whose docision shall be final.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That any surgeon charged with the duty of such inspection who shall receive from any person whomsoever any money or other valuable thing, or agree, directly or indirectly, to receive the same to his own or another's use for making an imperfect inspection or a false or incorrect report, or who shall wilfully neglect to make a faithful inspection. and true report, shall be tried by a court-martial, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than, two hundred, and be imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and be cashiered and dismissed from

Sec. 16. And be it further enseted, That as soon as the required number of able-bodied men liable to do military duty shall be obtained from the list of those draited, the remainder shall be dis-charged; and all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed travelling pay from their places of residence; and all persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall sons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed travelling pay to their places of residence; and all expenses connected with the enrolment and draft, including subsistence while at the rendezvouse, shall be paid from the appropriation for enrolling and drafting, under such regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe; and all expenses connected with the arrest and return of deserters to their regiments, or such other duties as the provost-marshal shall be called upon to perform, shall be paid from the appropriation for arresting deserters, under such such regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe: Provided,